

## A WHOPPING CARGO.

## WILMINGTON CLEARS A BIG SHIP WITH 13,700 BALES COTTON.

It is the Largest Cargo Ever Shipped From Our Port—Shipments in the Past Compared to Those Now—Superior Advantages of Our City.

Sixteen years ago yesterday the pioneers in direct steam trade between Wilmington and Europe, Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, cleared their first steamer, the Barnemore, Captain Trenery, for Liverpool. The Barnemore was an experiment and a very costly one, as it brought a heavy loss to the projectors, but with characteristic perseverance and industry they kept "everlastingly at it," following up the improvement in the river and bar, with larger and larger boats, until today we chronicle the clearance of the largest vessel and cargo that ever left Wilmington since the voyagers from Barbadoes in 1665 took possession of the Cape Fear.

The Barnemore took nine days to load her cargo of 3,458 bales of cotton, 673 casks spirits turpentine and 550 barrels of rosin. The Sahara, which Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son cleared yesterday, took precisely the same number of days to load 13,700 bales of cotton for Liverpool. Captain Trenery in a complimentary letter under date of October 6, 1881, to the late A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., who was then president of the Chamber of Commerce, remarked that the Champion compress with commendable dispatch, had given the Barnemore as much as 600 bales a day when cotton was coming in briskly. It is interesting to compare this statement with the fact that the Champion compress now loads three big steamers at a time, and delivers 3,000 bales of cotton daily.

In addition to the cargo of the Sahara, Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son also cleared yesterday the British steamer Amaranth with a cargo of 8,136 bales of cotton (4,130,890 pounds), for Bremen, Germany. The two cargoes are valued at nearly three quarters of a million dollars.

Inasmuch as the cargo cleared on the Sahara yesterday was the largest ever sent out of the port of Wilmington, it will be a matter of interest to mention the largest cargoes ever cleared from our port. Here they are with the names of the ships and the date of shipment:

British steamship Magdala, 11,740 bales (5,692,719 pounds), November 1896.  
British steamship Janita, 11,396 bales (5,505,050 pounds), November 1896.  
British steamship Ormidale, 11,739 bales (5,802,668 pounds), October 1896.  
British steamship Royallist, 11,014 bales (5,323,531 pounds), January 1896.  
British steamship Janeara, 11,125 bales (5,599,227 pounds), October 1895.  
British steamship Janeara, 11,250 bales (5,560,660 pounds), November 1894.  
British steamship Sahara, 13,700 bales (6,911,237 pounds), October 1897.

The Messenger has heretofore called attention to the splendid facilities of the Champion compress for handling cotton, and there is no doubt that Wilmington can boast of superior advantages over any other port in the south in this respect. We need not again repeat what these advantages are, for in today's Messenger we take from the Charleston News and Courier an article which right fully sets it forth. That article is a tremendous advertisement for Wilmington, to be sure. A big cotton compress with railroads running along side of its platform on one side and a river on the other where a ship can take on 13,700 bales of cotton is a big thing for any city. Wilmington, however, has two such compresses, the Champion and the Wilmington compresses.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with intelligence and enterprise, have seized the advantage which their facilities offered. Now let the wholesale merchants of Wilmington take advantage of the superior facilities they have for the jobbing business. They have a railroad running along the water front, with side tracks into their places of business, and most of them can stand in their store doors and cast a stone across the railroad into the river that floats the big cargoes of cotton mentioned above. What other city has such an advantage?

## Death of Mr. H. H. Waxman

The friends of Mr. Harry Herman Waxman will learn with sorrow that he has passed away. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about three years ago and combined with the effects of an acute attack of la grippe, it has made him an invalid and confined him to his home most all the time since. He died yesterday at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Waxman was born in Germany March 18, 1857, and was aged 40 years, 6 months and 19 days. He came to this country when a boy and has been a resident of Wilmington for many years. For several years up to the time he was taken sick he was with Messrs. A. David & Co., and during his residence here he has had the respect and regard of a wide circle of acquaintances. He leaves a wife and two children who have the sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence on Market street near Seventh.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

## ENGLAND REFUSES

To Join in Seal Fishing Conference if Russia and Japan Are Represented.

London, October 6.—The officials of the British foreign office have communicated to the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, the final decision that the government of Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Russia and Japan. The British government, however, asserts its willingness to confer with the United States alone; but it insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Behring sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at the conference. The British government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States and it is thought probable in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan, and the other between the United States and Great Britain and Canada. It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistence and that until the Canadian officials informed the foreign office here of Canada's objection to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being outvoted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference.

Washington, October 6.—Inquiry at the state department confirms the announcement from the British foreign office in London that the British government has refused to take part in any conference in which Russian and Japanese delegates participate. Beyond this confirmation the officials of the department decline to discuss the question as correspondence is still in progress on the subject.

Mr. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, who is in charge of the interests of the United States in the Behring sea seal fisheries matter, was asked about the statement that there would be two conferences, one between the United States and Great Britain and the other between the United States, Russia and Japan, but declined to discuss this point at the present.

## Reports From Yellow Fever

New Orleans, October 6.—Even as early as 6 o'clock this afternoon the day had proved a record breaker, both as to the number of cases and as to the number of deaths that had been reported. The increase of cases today was not unexpected. The weather has been warm, during the afternoon especially, and the large territory the board of health has to cover makes perfect scrutiny impossible. Germs are being distributed which, if the totality of cases was fewer, would easily be restrained. While the number of cases under treatment today are in the neighborhood of 250, there are many houses which have not yet been disinfected, but in which the patients have been declared well. Less restraint than usual is imposed on the inmates of such premises and the result has been that the number of foci has been increased; but the total death rate is still small in proportion to the number of cases. Two of the new cases are in Algiers, making seven that has appeared in that suburb. The disease has apparently died out at Ocean Springs.

Mobile, Ala., October 6.—The total cases of yellow fever here reached the 100 mark today. The actual total to date at noon was 99; total deaths to date 16. There were no deaths reported today and only four new cases. All the cases are in the old infected district. The relief work proceeded today with comment. In some instances there were found families who by reason of sickness of members or by having their bread winner out of work were without the least bit of food in the house.

Biloxi, Miss., October 6.—Dr. Dunn, of the board of health, tonight gave out the following report: There have been 16 new cases of fever today. Total deaths to date 15; total cases to date in town and the immediate country, 366; total number convalescent and discharged, 205; total under treatment, 166; seriously ill, 8; with black vomit, 1. The report from Nitta Youma is to the effect that there is one new case, that of Mrs. Smith. This makes in all at this place six.

Biloxi, Miss., October 6.—Dr. Harrison, reported yesterday among the sick, is all right today and on duty as usual. Dr. Tackett is seriously ill. Mr. L. B. Lewis, formerly of Roanoke, Va., died tonight after five days' illness. The board of health report: Yellow fever cases under treatment 120, suspicious cases 4, other cases 5, new cases 7, total yellow fever to date 255, total deaths to date 10, deaths today 1.

## Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent aperient and digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

## Rocky Mount Notes

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)  
Rocky Mount, N. C., October 5.  
Mrs. Howell, wife of Rev. J. K. Howell who was once pastor of the Baptist church here, and the mother of Professor E. V. Howell, of Chapel Hill, died Sunday morning. She was a most amiable and cultivated lady whose life had been embellished with all the Christian virtues.

There is no boom, but a steady growth of our tobacco market. Mr. E. W. Smith, secretary of the board of trade, reports that 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco have been sold this season, which is but 100,000 pounds less than had been sold last season to this time, the crop being three weeks later. It is expected that 9,000,000 pounds will be sold here this season. In addition to this, we have two large stemmeries employing several hundred hands, with a demand for at least 100 more. Prices remain good, the weed is coming in freely and the prospects are brightening for the future.

E. G. Muse, while riding a bicycle Monday, had the misfortune to fall and break his arm.

Cotton farmers are in the slough of despond on account of low prices of the staple. Edgcombe superior court Judge Bryan presiding, will begin October 11th for trial of civil cases only.

There is talk of erecting a monument to the memory of the late General P. M. B. Young in Atlanta, Ga.

## PARTY DISSENSIONS

## GROWING MORE PRONOUNCED AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Conferees of the Two Factions—Pritchard's Agree to Ignore Russell in all Party Matters—Meeting of the Government Supporters—Butler's Attack on Colonel A. B. Andrews—Long Distance Telephone From Raleigh in Operation.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—The interesting political fact developed today that yesterday and the day before there were conferences of leading republicans at Marshall with Senator Pritchard. Among those present were H. L. Grant, who is Pritchard's choice for sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and Carl Duncan, who is to be revenue collector of this district. Political matters were widely discussed and Governor Russell's course was heartily condemned. It was decided that the party should utterly ignore his course. It is not desired that any assemblage of republicans shall notice him in the least.

Senator Butler in his paper today attacks Vice President Andrews, of the Southern railway, saying he has found "bouncing" North Carolina such a soft thing that he has decided to invest money in Otho Wilson's paper, The Hayseeder. Wilson says Butler has found it so easy to "bunco" the people that he does not want The Hayseeder to expose him.

It is stated by republicans tonight that there was a conference of the following members of the republican state executive committee here this week at Governor Russell's instance: Robert Hancock, James H. Young, Abe Middleton, Robert Lewis and John Blount, and that they all side with the governor. It is claimed that it is the plan to try to make Hancock state chairman of the party. Marshall Mott, Tyre Glenn, Norwood and E. S. Walton, other members, are claimed to also side with the governor.

Tomorrow the long distance telephone between Raleigh and Dunn, with many intermediate points in connection, will go into operation.

## Seth Low Opens the Campaign

New York, October 6.—Seth Low, citizens union candidate for mayor of Greater New York, tonight opened his campaign at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting held in Cooper Union. The hall was packed by men and women, all seemingly in favor of the citizen union's movement. Mr. Low was received with round after round of cheers as he entered the hall.

Among the vice presidents were William Brookfield, James C. Carter, W. Bayard Cutting, Joseph H. Choate, John Claflin, Joel B. Erhardt, Dorman B. Eaton, Richard D. Glenn, Henry C. Howland, William B. Hornblower, Anson G. McCook, Wheeler H. Peckham, Herman Ridder, J. Hanson Rhodes, James R. Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Carl Schurz, Oscar S. Staudt, Jacob H. Schiff and Everett P. Wheeler.

Charles Stewart Smith called the meeting to order and made the opening speech. Joseph Laroque made a long speech, during which the audience manifested its impatience to hear Mr. Low. Carl Schurz delivered a long address which was enthusiastically received. State Senator Charles Guy spoke for the home rule democracy.

Seth Low was then introduced. It was several minutes before he could be heard so enthusiastic was his reception. When order was restored the candidate smilingly thanked the large audience for its kindness. Mr. Low then made a carefully prepared speech covering several pages of type-written manuscript. He stated, however, that owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the audience was unreasonably he would curtail his remarks.

Mr. Low paid his respects to the other mayoral candidates and spoke of the benefits the city would derive from a reform administration. Continuing he said: "No man can serve two masters, and if the people of the city are to have the benefit of the views he entertains on the free coinage of silver and all the rest, they must not be surprised if the mayor subsequently resigns. The interests of the city to the exigencies of the party to which he belongs. This means that appointments will be made to strengthen the party and that the patronage of the city, wherever possible, will be used for the same purpose. Every intelligent citizen of New York knows that this means for he has seen the effect of it with his own eyes. Curiously enough in this campaign Tammany hall in its platform has confined itself strictly to local issues as the citizens union. But everybody understands that Tammany has done this only because it has not dared to come out either for the Chicago platform of its party or against it."

## The Dry Goods Market

New York, October 6.—The dry goods situation is little changed. Today's market was quiet on account of the Jewish holiday and also because of the unsatisfactory conditions. Reports from various sections show a fair retail trade, prevailing and in jobbing circles the demand for dry goods is quiet. Cotton goods are still quiet in most grades, but wools are in generally well sustained demand at more satisfactory prices. Silks and mixed goods are strong and quite active. The market for staple cottons showed no change of moment. Print cloths were quite active at the lower prices now prevailing. Extras sold on a basis of 2½¢ spot and early deliveries and manufacturers seemed willing to let them go at that price. Prints and ginghams were unchanged.

**DANGER!** Few appreciate the Danger to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial.

## Mother's Friend

so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without the violent protest of Nausea, Headache, etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to hope, anticipations, she passes through the ordeal quickly and with little pain. Is left strong to joyfully perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her, and the time of recovery shortened.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, 50¢ PER BOTTLE. Cask "MOTHER'S FRIEND" mailed free. Containing valuable facts and reliable tests in English and French. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## The Third Temple Cup Game

Boston, October 6.—The last ball game of the season here and the third in the Temple cup series was as dull and uninteresting a contest as has been seen here for many a day. The Baltimore won with ridiculous ease and closed their engagement by practically exhausting the pitching talent of the Boston nine.

In the three games all four of the new Champion's crack twirlers have taken their turn in receiving the severest kind of pounding and for the third successive game the home team were obliged to make a change before the game was over. Lewis, however, was taken out today more because of his wildness than of the Orioles' hard hitting, although when he did put them over, hits came as usual. Klobedanz, who took his place, did a trifle better, but the night was pounded hard. A slight shower came up just as the Bostons were ending their half and the game was called, the score reverting to the seventh and cutting off four runs and five hits for the visitors.

The other half of the game kept the Beaneaters' hits judiciously scattered and while somewhat wild at times, was not hit to any extent except in the third. The weather at the start was a duplicate of the perfect conditions of the two previous days, but before six innings had been played, the sky darkened and soon after rain fell. The enthusiasm, which in the two previous games was a marked feature, was utterly lacking today, the "rooters" being apparently disheartened by the ease with which the Baltimore disposed of the Boston pitchers.

The two teams were banqueting tonight at Faneuil hall, and tomorrow will play in Worcester. The score: R. H. E. Baltimore.....0440000—8 9 2 Boston.....0030000—3 10 2 Earned—Baltimore 2, Boston 2. Bases hits—McGraw, Doyle, Stolen bases—Doyle, Tenney, Douby, plays—Long, Tenney, First base on balls—Hoffer 4, Lewis 5, Klobedanz 4. Hit by pitched ball by Lewis 1, Klobedanz 1, Hoffer 1. Time 1:55. Umpires Hurst and Emslie. Attendance 5,000. Batteries: Hoffer and Clark; Lewis, Klobedanz and Lake.

## The National Fishery Congress

Washington, October 6.—The fish commission is very much interested in the national fishery congress which convenes at Tampa, Fla., in January 1898. The congress will, it is believed, prove to be one of the most noteworthy gatherings of the kind ever held in the country. A large attendance of representatives of the various state fish commissions, angling and fishing associations and the national fish commission is expected and all persons interested in angling and fish culture will be welcomed.

The United States government has extended invitations to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Greece, The Netherlands, Japan, China, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and other countries. It is proposed to organize an international fishery commission at the congress.

The call for the congress was issued by Governor Bloxham, of Florida. One of the main objects is to secure harmony among the states in providing for the preservation, propagation and production of their water products. Fish culture, turtle culture, trout culture and frog culture are down on the programme for discussion. The application of modern methods to the cultivation of oysters is a subject in which all the southern states will be interested. Turtle culture is an innovation, but is fast becoming a necessity in the absence of protection to the young and eggs of the green turtle. The utilization of waste marsh land and pond for the rearing of bullfrogs for market is a subject of great interest to many thousands of people. The opportunity for those of small means to engage in this business is excellent.

One of the timely topics that will be prominently presented to the congress is the question of the Florida is the only state actively participating in the sponge fishery, every state is indirectly interested. Already some of the best sponge grounds have been depleted, and the necessity for artificial sponges is an increasing supply is being generally appreciated.

## Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Francisco Rogers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

## Leaving Tammany

New York, October 6.—Colonel William L. Brown, publisher of The Daily News has written a letter to John C. Sheehan, resigning as member of the Tammany Hall executive committee. In his letter of resignation Colonel Brown accuses Mr. Sheehan of having apparently surrendered his leadership and gives as his reasons for resigning that the present conditions in Tammany hall do not, in his opinion justify his continuance in active membership in the organization.

William Hepburn Russell, a prominent member of Tammany Hall resigned yesterday. W. J. O'Sullivan, a member of Tammany Hall, general committee, tonight resigned from the organization. He gave his reasons in a letter to Bernard F. Martin, chairman of the general committee, in which he said that the organization has surrendered all its claims to true democracy and is corrupt in politics, the agent of certain corporate interests whose greed is satiated at the general expense and whose existence is a menace to the integrity of our legislative bodies, both municipal and state. He also says that Mr. Croker is not a democrat even in the most strained interpretation of the term.

## Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

Dr. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Providence, R. I., says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by J. H. Hardin, Druggist, Wilmington.

## PUTTING IT VERY PLAINLY.

## WHY CHARLESTON DOES NOT GET MORE COTTON.

A Statement From an Experienced Buyer of the Staple Which Shows the Superior Advantages of Wilmington.

[From the Charleston News and Courier, October 6.]

To the Editor of the News and Courier: As you seem to be much interested in the subject of why Charleston does not get more cotton, and appear to be sincerely desirous of having more light thrown upon the matter, I will endeavor to add to the store of your information upon this much vexed subject. In order to found some claim to the possession of such adequate knowledge of the matter in hand as would entitle me to the expression of an opinion, I will say that I have had some twenty-five years' experience as a cotton farmer and shipper and seller of cotton, and for years past have had active employment as a cotton buyer at Wedgefield and other stations. My first experience in the latter capacity was with a Charleston house, but for the last three years I have been in the employment of a large and prominent exporting firm in the city of Wilmington, N. C. In all probability it is the same house which gives employment to the gentleman at Ellmore, to whom recent allusion was made in your paper.

Now for the main question. To put the whole matter in a nut shell Charleston exports and takes more tax from a single bale of cotton than Wilmington. Shipments have to run the gauntlet of too many charges before being finally placed on shipboard for export. As a matter of course the sum total of all these charges must necessarily be reflected in the limits which can be given by any Charleston concern to its buyers in the interior. Until radical changes are made in this respect Charleston cannot hope to compete successfully with other cities, whose facilities for handling cotton rapidly and economically are so much greater.

Hoping that I will not be charged with an attempt to work in a surreptitious advertisement I will mention that the house by which the writer is employed probably has the most complete and extensive plant for the handling and shipping of cotton that can be found under one management between Norfolk and New Orleans. They have their own capacious warehouses, fitted up with two first-class powerful compresses, they have their own wharves and also own or charter their own steamers. And all of this immense business is comprised and transacted within a comparatively small area. The cars bring their cotton directly to their warehouse doors, and after being compressed it has to be moved but a short distance to the wharves from which it is loaded on their vessels. All of this work being done within themselves, it naturally follows that expenses can be reduced to the minimum point consistent with a reasonable profit on their investment. A concern having such facilities as these possesses the same relative advantages over smaller houses that John Wanamaker with his immense department stores has over the ordinary retail dealer. Consequently the buyers employed by that house are generally provided with pretty full limits, and, other things being equal, if they have level heads on their shoulders, can usually capture two-thirds of the cotton offering at any given point. Occasionally they may be turned down temporarily by the wild cat buying of some speculative house, but in the long run the steady influence of sound and solid business methods brings them to the front again.

Another thing which militates against the success of Charleston is its system of grading which, with its new fangled nomenclature, seems to have been specially devised for the confusion of the ordinary mind. Many a buyer has been fooled by the "fullies," and when one has a shipment reported upon and finds his "strict middling" metamorphosed into a bare "middling," and his few bales of "good middling" changed to "fully middling," he feels himself graded out of the market and begins to have that "tired feeling," which makes him either doubt his own sanity or else suggests to him the propriety of consulting some oculist for a suspected cataract. Now here is a business expert in classifying rice, a business expert in classifying cotton, and a business expert in classifying sugar, and he is not a bit wiser than the country buyers, is it any wonder that country buyers will do better and more active work for cities where cotton is accepted on its merits and where grades are not made to conform to the fluctuations in the market?

Charleston is a Bourbon in its conservatism and has many things yet to learn as well as to forget. The palmy days of yore, when cotton factors prospered and waxed fat, are gone, never to return, and new and advanced ideas, involving the investment and expenditure of much capital, will have to be adopted if our "Old City by the Sea" wishes to establish such an increased business as her natural advantages would seem to warrant. The cotton farmer, on the other hand, although he "waxeth not fat," yet doth he "kick" vigorously against shipping his cotton on consignment if by any means he can look after it himself. On the contrary, he finds it much to his interest to sell his crop to the nearest local buyer, and to the one who has such limits as will enable him to offer the highest cash price, and that is the main reason why so much cotton goes to Wilmington which geographically and patriotically should belong to Charleston.

In these utilitarian days we are taught the value and importance of small things. We are not only learning that dollars are composed of a certain number of cents, but we are realizing that it now takes more sense to make that dollar than was formerly required. There is an old saying that "Lookers on see most of the game," and it would seem to an old-timer like myself that it is about time for Charleston to quit so much clamoring about rebates and repining about unjust railroad discrimination and look closer at home for the difficulties and stumbling blocks in the way of a larger and more healthy business.

WEDGEFIELD, S. C.

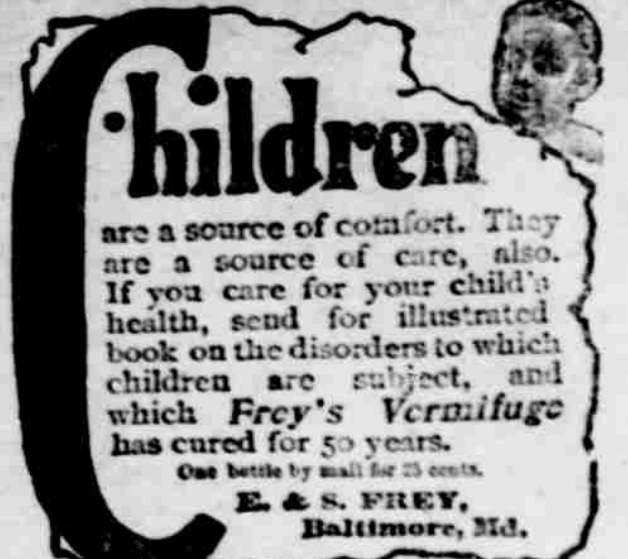
## Spanish Policy Toward Cuba

Madrid, October 6.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has received a cable message from Captain General Weyler, who offers his services to the government and says: "I shall not resign." At the cabinet council tonight the government decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain, and to continue the campaign as long as may be necessary.

## No Dictatorship in Costa Rica

Washington, October 6.—Senor Calvo, the Costa Rica representative here, states positively that the reports that President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, has proclaimed himself dictator are without foundation. Mr. Calvo received advice from his government today which show conclusively that no dictatorship exists. He has also received a copy of the official decree which doubtless gave rise to the reports of a dictatorship. The decree was issued by the permanent commission of congress and not by the president and is limited to a pension of the writ of habeas corpus for sixty days from September 15th. This, the decree states, is in accordance with section 2 of the constitution. The decree gives the president no unusual power. It is signed by President Iglesias and is the only decree of an extraordinary character issued of late.

Mr. Calvo states that the disorder which occurred at Santo Domingo was temporary and wholly in the nature of a local riot. It was this riot which gave occasion, under the constitution, for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Calvo believes that the suspension will be vacated even before the sixty days of its existence expires, as the need for it has passed away.



**Children**  
are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also. If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which *Fry's* *Crème* has cured for so years.  
One bottle by mail for 25 cents.  
E. & S. FRY,  
Baltimore, Md.

## Three Villages Burned

Ottawa, Ont., October 6.—The Canada Atlantic railway has not yet been able to get to Casselman on account of the fire which started in the vicinity yesterday and which raged all night. The Nation river, a small stream, passes through Casselman and the wood work of the iron bridge over it has been burned down. Details of the damage done are still meagre, but it is known that three villages, Casselman, South Indian and Cheney, have all been swept away.

The people of Casselman, about 500, are reported as huddled together on the rocks on the river without sufficient clothing or anything to eat. At South Indian, which has a population of 100 or 500, there are only three or four houses standing. South Indian is several miles from Casselman. Cheney, another small village, was burned down. The fire covered a distance of about twenty-five miles. Casselman had 75 or 100 residences, a lumber mill, grist mill, furniture factory and several other business places of importance. Assistance is being forwarded to the homeless from Ottawa and a fund has been started.

Four bodies have been recovered near South Indian as a result of the forest fires. They are those of Mrs. Leville, Miss Tilles, her sister and Mrs. Leville's two children, one an infant and the other 12 years old. Two men rushed from their house to escape to the clearing, but the smoke surrounding them, they lost their way and ran into the flames. Had they remained in their dwelling at South Indian they would have been perfectly safe, as it was not touched by the fire.

Two houses and a hotel are all that remain of Casselman. Sixty of the most destitute were brought here this afternoon and others are being provided for at farm houses and elsewhere.

## AN OLD DOCTOR'S FAVORITE.

Dr. L. M. Gilliam, who practiced medicine over forty years, originated, used and claimed that Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) which has now been in use about fifty-five years, was the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever given to the world. It never fails to cure the most malignant ulcers, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, and all skin and blood diseases. Beware of substitutes. Use this standard remedy. Price per large bottle \$1.00.

## AFTER SEVERAL DOCTORS FAILED

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, although all sorts of medicines and several doctors did their best to cure me. My blood was very impure, and nothing ever had any effect upon the disease until I used that great Blood Remedy known as Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.), a few bottles of which effected an entire cure. I recommend it to all who have Catarrh. I refer to any merchant or banker of Athens, Ga., and will reply to any inquiry.  
R. R. SAULTER.

## For sale by Druggists.

## Cut Postage Stamps in Half

"Sometimes we find that people have cut stamps in half when they want one of half the denomination," said the red-headed postal clerk in charge of the oddities of mailing matter, as he entered in his "unmailable list" eggs, bacon, cucumbers, an entire goose, a rat's head and some bug poison, according to The Chicago Times-Herald.

"You would expect that the people who do that would be immigrants with the odor of the steerage still clinging to their clothes. It is by no means the case. Now here is a man who has cut half of a 4 cent stamp," showing an envelope addressed in such a precise hand that indicated a New England origin. I notified the sender by the address in the corner of the envelope that her letter was being "held up" and when the next day I saw a little note from the old lady in black come briskly, "I guessed correctly that she had done it for this letter. When I told her that it had not gone because of a mutilated stamp she looked surprised even when I showed her the envelope. In a sweet, gentle, but protesting way she stated that the stamp was not mutilated—that having no 2 cent stamp she had cut a 4 cent stamp in two—and she added reproachfully that she was sorry that there had been any delay!"

"If you had a \$10 bill would you expect to tear it into ten one dollar pieces each buy a dollar's worth of dry goods?"

"She paid her 2 cents with the air of the woman forced to keep dress goods she soiled when she knows she can get the same thing for less money across the street, but said solemnly: 'This must be a dreadfully unaccommodating postoffice—I pity Chicago people. Down east they make no such fussy requirements.'"

## No Dictatorship in Costa Rica

Washington, October 6.—Senor Calvo, the Costa Rica representative here, states positively that the reports that President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, has proclaimed himself dictator are without foundation. Mr. Calvo received advice from his government today which show conclusively that no dictatorship exists. He has also received a copy of the official decree which doubtless gave rise to the reports of a dictatorship. The decree was issued by the permanent commission of congress and not by the president and is limited to a pension of the writ of habeas corpus for sixty days from September 15th. This, the decree states, is in accordance with section 2 of the constitution. The decree gives the president no unusual power. It is signed by President Iglesias and is the only decree of an extraordinary character issued of late.

Mr. Calvo states that the disorder which occurred at Santo Domingo was temporary and wholly in the nature of a local riot. It was this riot which gave occasion, under the constitution, for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Calvo believes that the suspension will be vacated even before the sixty days of its existence expires, as the need for it has passed away.